Meteorites.[1]— The writer believes that the iron meteorites, known as siderites, are of the same nature as the small specks of iron that occur in nearly all the stony meteorites; that they represent the product of a slower crystallization of the meteoric mass under specially favorable, and therefore rarely occurring, conditions; that this explains the fact that stony meteorites are of much more frequent occurrence than siderites. Moreover, he believes that a meteor containing these iron concretions is more subject to rupture by explosion on reaching our atmosphere, the nodules forming points of weakness; and that therefore the iron nodules are generally freed from their stony matrix before falling, and may arrive at the earth's surface at a distance from the lighter constituents. The Estherville fall is quoted as a good example of such a case. He further points out that meteorites with a deeply pitted surface are coarsely crystalline, and contain relatively large troilite nodules, the pits being probably due to the tearing away of portions of the mass along the easy fracture planes of the large crystal individuals, whereas in the masses with finer texture such fracture would be less likely, and a smooth surface would be formed.

The siderites secured by Mr. Ward[2] while in Australia in 1896 are from the following localities: (1) 200 miles southeast of Roebourne in northwest Australia, weight 191½ lbs.; (2) 10 miles south of Ballinoo, West Australia, weight 93 lbs.; (3) three miles north of Mungindi P. O., New South Wales, two masses of 62 and 51 lbs.; (4) Mooranoppin, West Australia, weight 2½ lbs. All four irons are octahedral in structure, No. 3 being remarkable for the ease with which Widmanstätten etching figures of great clearness and beauty may be developed.

The siderite described by Preston was found in the prairie seven miles south of San Angelo, Tom Green County, Texas. Its weight was 194 lbs., and the structure noticeably octahedral, a broken surface exhibiting large cleavage faces. It showed a few troilite nodules and veins of a lustrous graphitic-looking mineral. Its composition, together with that of three of the Australian irons, is shown in the following table of analyses by Mariner & Hoskins, Chicago, Ill.:

[1] Preston, H. L. On Iron Meteorites as Nodular Structures in Stony Meteorites. *Am. Journ. Sci.*, vol. clv (1898), p. 62.

[2] Ward, H. A. Four New Australian Meteorites. *Ibid.*, p. 135. Preston, H. L. San Angelo Meteorite. *Ibid.*, p. 269.

	(1) Roebourne.	(2) Ballinoo.	(3) Mungindi.	San Angelo.
Fe	90.914	89.909	90.307	91.958
Ni	8.330	8.850	8.230	7.860
Co	0.590	0.740	1.360	trace
P	0.156	0.501	0.093	0.099
C	trace	trace	0.010	trace
Si	0.010	trace?	trace?	0.011
S	trace	trace	trace	0.032
Mn	trace?	—	—	trace?
Cu	—	trace	—	0.040
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Specific Gravity	7.78	7.8	7.4	7.7

Mineralogical Notes. — Pratt[1] describes the following minerals from North Carolina: *Cyanite*, from the farm of Tiel Young, Yancey County, in large, grass-green crystals showing the forms: *c*, 001; *b*, 010; *a*, 100; *m*, 110; *M*, 110; *Q*, 120; *t*, 520; the last new for the species. Pale-green cyanite has been found at a number of localities in the region named, as well as at Graves Mt., Ga., where it is accompanied by rutile. *Zircon*, from New Stirling, Iredell County, in large crystals of pyramidal habit showing the forms: *a*, 100; *m*, 110; *p*, 111; *v*, 221; *x*, 311. *Anorthite*, from Buck Creek, Clay County, forming with olivine a mass of troctolite rock, the crystals of feldspar varying in size up to an inch and a half long and three-quarters of an inch broad. Its specific gravity is 2.699 to 2.744, and its composition almost that of a pure anorthite, as shown by the appended analysis.

Farrington[2] describes crystals of datolite from Guanajuato, Mexico, associated with calcite and quartz. The crystals are small, transparent, colorless, faces fairly bright and sharp; 17 forms were determined, none of them new to the species. The crystals assume three types of habit, one of which closely simulates that of datolite from Bergen Hill, described by Dana, being tabular parallel to *x*, 102. One crystal showed a merohedrism simulating inclined-faced hemihedrism.

[1] Pratt, J. H. Mineralogical Notes on Cyanite, Zircon, and Anorthite from North Carolina. *Am. Journ. Sci.*, vol. clv (1898), p. 126.

[2] Farrington, O. C. Datolite from Guanajuato. *Ibid.*, p. 285.